NEW YORK HERALD.

WES GORDON BENEFE. PROPRIETOR AND ROPPOR

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The Printing executed with neutross, cheapness, and installed. DYER TISEMENTS renewed every day.

OF MUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AGADRET OF HUSIC, Pourtoonth st .-- I PUBLITANI. BROADWAY THEATRE. Breadway-GRAND JONCERT

SOWERT THEATRE. SOWERT-BRIVERT MALTRAVERS

MEDLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-DAUGHTER OF SAINT SURTON'S THEATHE. Chambers expect PAINTER OF CHEST MANITABLE ANN—THE EXPLANTS DUBLIST—TO CARANTS AND GUARDIANS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Onild of the RE-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS - Mechanics' Hall- 471 Broadway.

SUCKLET'S OPERA HOUSE, 685 Broadway-Buck-CHIMESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 635 Broadway-Pane

PARHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Friday, June 22, 1855.

The Asia's mails reached this city at a late hour hast night. Owing to the want of time, we are compelled to limit our extracts from our European files to the official desputches of the Allied and Russian commanders, describing the bard fought actions of the 22d and 23d of May before Sebastopol, and an article relating to the demands and expectations of the Western Powers in view of the flux dissolution of the Vienna conference. Gen. Pelissier's despatch will be found interesting, more particularly as it is the first received from that officer.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund yesterday opened the bids for the million and a quarter loan.
The various bids are given in another column. It
appears that Mr. John Thompson put in a bid for
the whole amount at the rate of 118.58, and it was accepted, as it will not the State a larger som than the aggregate of the highest bids, which was from 119 to 119.67. The whole amount offered is between sever and eight million dollars. The premiums on the two loans-\$2,750,000-will net the State about half a million dollars. This shows the credit of the State to be in a very satisfactory condition, notwithstanding the loose manner in which its financial affairs are managed.

The Know Nothings of Washington held a mass besting last evening, a report of which we publish elsewhere. The Philadelphia platform was fully endersed. Speechoq were made by Hon. Jacob Broom, Kenneth Rayner, Mr. Pike, and others. The remarks of Mr. Pike are excessively funcy, and fully sustain his reputation as a postaster, for a definition of which see Cobb's edition of Walker's actionary.

A mass meeting of the Prohibitionists was ared last evening in Jackson square, at the junction of Greenwich and Eighth avanues From the report, which we give elsewhere, it will be seen that the City Temperance Alliar ce is making extensive pre agations and large promises for the Fourth of July The tone of some of the speakers, it will also be perceived, is of a rather belligerent character.

The State Temperance Society commenced its semi-angual session at Albany, yesterday. The President, Mr. Delavan, made an address, in which he enforced the duty of permitting no infraction of the Probibitory law, and recommended a movement for a law to prehibit the importation of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Delayan tendered his resignation of the office of President of the society. The resulttions adopted, among other absurdities, endorse the conduct of Neil Dow, at the Portland riot. A pro. position to call a convention to nominate Judges and other officers, to be chosen at the November election, was debated, and finally laid on the table,

The proceedings, we infer, were exceedingly tam The Democratic State Convention of Maine yeaterday nominated Judge Wells, of Portland, can didate for Governor.

Favorable accounts continue to reach us in ra. ware to the growing and ripening crops. In Georgis, Alabama, the Carolinas, Florida, Tennessee Indiana, and even in some sections of Virginia, the barvesting has already commenced, and from all those States, with the exception of Virginia, we have reports that the yield is unprecedented. In Virginia, the wheat crop was somewhat injured by the fly and the army worm, but as the number of acres put under cultivation in that State this year, far exceeds any previous season, there is no doubt but the yield will surpass the average. In Ohio, New York and all the Northern and Eastern States, the coldness of the season has raved the wheat from the raveges of the fly, and now, as it is about en tering into the ripesing stage, it has nothing but rust to fear. The ides of July will settle all questions in regard to the wheat crop of the country, and if this sesson does not outstrip any pravious year in the number of bushels produced, there is no bruth in favorable reports of crops. We hear no complaint in regard to rye, cats or pota oes, from any section; but corn is represented as being rather ball ward, in consequence of the cold weather. Corn does best under a hot sun, but there is yet plenty of time for it to mature and produce as abundantly as the farmer could desire.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, as dealers were waiting the receipt of private letters due by the Asia. The transactions were confined to 400 a 500 bales, and the prices of which gave no standard for quotations. Inferior and common grades of flour were easier, while other descriptions were unchanged. Wheat was comparatively quiet. Indian corn closed firm, with the sale of a cargo of prime mixed at \$1 04. The chief sales were made at \$1 01 at \$1 03. There was an active and speculative movement in pork, with sales of between 2,500 a 3,000 bb's, on the spot and to acrive, at an advance of 50c. a 75c. per bbl .- new mess having touched at \$19 to arrive, and was held at the close at the same money on the spot. Beef and cut meats were also in good demand at full prices. The speculative movement in sugars continued, and the sales em-braced about 3,000 s 3,500 hbds. Cuba muscovados, and 400 boxes, at full prices. About 1,500 a 1,800 bales of cotton were engaged for Liverpool at 5 32d. a 3-16d. (compressed.) closing at the latter

In a leading article on Mr. Lessep's project of catal across the Istomus of Suez, in which it enumerates the vast advantages which it would secure to French as d English commerce, the Paris Pays of the 2d of June, has the following rema ks in reference to this country:-"One nation only would be forced to menace this preponderance—the United States. They have already compelled the opening of the trade of Japan, they have constructed a railway across Panama to connect the two oceans; they voted another in their last session of Congress. which is to traverse their whole hemisphere in a length of twelve hundred leagues, and to bring Cana within nincteen days distance of New York. On this side the competition becomes serious; it is based on the same genius, the same activity, and the same economical on ditiens, and on a collection of productions a most scaleging. Now, this only It gether; and from this Tammany reunion

means that England possesses to conquer, or at consists precisely in hastening the opening of the Bosphorus of Sues. The commercial struggle is a struggle of speed. Supremeey in the Indies is attached perhaps to a difference of a few days between the communication from London and that from New York to Bombay."

Our correspondent at Rio Jan iro, writing on May , informs us that the difficulties hitherto existing between the republic of Paragnay and the em ire of Brazil had been amicably adjusted. It had been efficially approunded at Ro that the Paraguayan anthorities were ready to verew a diplomatic intercourse with the B szilians, and had saluted their fisg. The question of the navigation of the Amazon by the people of both countries would be also arranged. The Brazilian squadron was still in the waters of Paraguay.

From Buenos Ayres, April 16, we learn that the Indians had been committing some violent outrages in the interior.

Advices from Browesville, on the Rio Grande, to June 5, appennee the almost universal spread of a well organized rebellion against Santa Anna's authority in that quarter. The city of Mon-tersy had surrendered to the insurgents, and General Cardena, its commander, with his men, were taken priseners of war. General Antonio Jaureguin was was invested with chief power by the victors, and he immediately marched on Saltillo. the whole of Coshuila was enwrapped in the fiame of inserrection, and the troops stationed at Tamanlipas had revolted. Santa anna's forces were being concentrated & Camargo, on the Rio Grande, in order to keep the communication with Matamores open, but his power was evidently in the decline. Metamoras and all the country of Tamaupilas were declared in a state of seige. The crops on the Rio Grande looked well.

An American citizen at Victoria, Hong Kong (Ohina,) writing on April 14th, complains of the ation of the United States naval authorities near Whampon, with regard to the refusing him permis sion to heist our flag on a Chinese lorcha which he had lately purchased.

The telegraph informs us that the recent Demo-cratic State Convention in Louisiana nominated E. W. Moise candidate for Attorney-General of the State. This gentleman recently filled the post of United States District Attorney at New Orleans, and when the alleged perulations of Postmaster Kendall were brought to light it became his duty to sonduct the presecution. But the administration at Washington, true to their instinctive meanness, insulted their attorney by engaging other counsel t onduct the case. Mr. Moise immediately resigned his office; and the State Convention, in making their nomination, have at the same time indicated the ability of their candidate and administered a just rebuke to the bungling administration with which the country is saddled.

Under the appropriate head will be found the report of the great pasing match at the Union Course yesterday, between Pocahontas and Hero. for \$2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, which resulted in Pecahentas distancing Hero in the first heat, in the unprocedented time of two minutes and seventeen and a half seconds, being the fastest time in pacing over made. Also, the tratting match on Wednesday, for \$1,000, between Lady Franklin and Lantern.

The vote of all the counties on the prohibitory liquor law of Illinois, has been received, and shows majority against the law of 14,060 votes.

The Fire Marchai's investigation into the origin of the recent calamitous fire in Maiden lane, whereby Mr. Jeanneret lost his life, exhibits some very curious facts in reference to the propriety of storing freworks in stores, and their danger of spontaneous combustion. The evidence will be found elsewhere

Fresidency-The Three Leading Candi dates Already in the Field.

The work for the next Presidential election has seriously commenced. The political events of the last six weeks have sharply defined the three great parties of the campaign, and the champion of each for the succession. These three parties are—the American party, the Seward anti-slavery coalition party, and the democratic party ; and the candidate of each. as broadly foreshadowed by these late events,

Of the American party-George Law. New York

Of the Seward coalition party-W. H. Seward, of New York.

Of the democratic party-Henry A Wise, of Virginia.

Beginning with Mr. Wise, we find him brought forward as the forlorn hope of the democracy in the late Virginia election. It was the last chance. Everywhere else the party, with their old fogy or administration leaders, had been borne down and utterly routed and dispersed. In New York, they had split and foundered upon Marcy: in Pennsylvania, they had been prostrated in spite of the ancient prestige of Bu chanan; in Michigan, Gen. Cass had been a stumbling block; in Illinois, Douglas had brought about a democratic defeat; in Indiana, Bright and Pettit had been repudiated; in Missouri, Atchison bad failed; in Califor nia, Gwin had fallen through; in Massachusetts, Cushing had been scornfully overlooked; in New Hampshire, Mr. Pierce himself had been publicly condemned and remorselessly trodden under foot; and even in Old Virginia the integrity of the democracy had been shaken upon the White House pretensions of Mr. Senator Hunter.

At such a crisis, and in the face of such disasters and drawbacks, Mr. Wise was nominated as the Virginia democratic candidate for Governor, and the life or death of the party was thus placed in his hands. He accepted the trust-he fought the battle as never a political battle was fought before. Had the face of this Union depended upon the result-had the question been its preservation or immediate dissolution-he could not have exercised more energy, activity, zeal, courage, talent and perseverance than he did exercise. He carried the day; it was his victory, against all disasters, all drawbacks all defections. He ignored the administration, and made the issue between the principles of the democracy and the practices of the Know

Nothings, and gained the day. The democracy of New York, appreciating this victory upon its real merits, as a victory with which the administration and the old democratio fogies had nothing to do, but as a triumph achieved by Mr. Wise in spite of all such obstructions, promptly met in Tammany Hall, and expressed themselves accordingly. The very fact that none of our old fogy democratic leaders were present, such as George Bancroft, Lorenzo B. Shepard, Augustus Schell, John McKeon, Charles O'Conor, Francis B. Cutting, James T. Brady, and such, was tantamount to a confession that the victory of Mr. Wise was an affair in which they had no interest. But the young, progressive and living democracy, headed by Captain Rynders and other bold and fearless spirits, felt that they had an interest in the result; and it afforded the medium for the practical reconstruction of the democratic party here and throughout the country. Thus our hard shells and soft shells, for the first time since 1852, were brought enthusiastically

Henry A. Wise was distinctly indicated as the democratic champion for 1856. We have thought, too, that the courage and consistency of Captain Rynders entitled him to the second place on the ticket; but however that may be, the only " live candidate" of the dem'scracy at this day- a candidate with a backbone that is not broken-is Henry A Wise.

We next come to be champion of the Kn w Nothings "Live Ook George Law" is evidently the man. With the rapid progress and multiplication of the Know Nothings during the past year, quite a number of old fogy aspirants have offered them their services for the succession-Millard Fillmore, General Sam Houston, Garrett Davis of Kentucky, Commodore Stockton, Kenneth Rayner and others Bat here, also, late events have overruled all the old fogy estimates, and brought a new man, with a sound backbone, into the front. "Live Oak George Law" is that man. Since the first movement of the Pennsylvania Legislature down to the adjournment of the late National Council at Philadelphia, he has been gathering strength on every side. Twothirds of the delegates of this late Council were in his favor, representing all sections of the

Since the adjournment of this Council, the umbers of intelligent men of this new American party, from the North, South, East and West, that have througed the parlors of "Live Oak George" from day to day, rain or shine, at his comfortable residence in the Fifth avenue, have been perfectly surprising. And they all say that he is the man—that his general intelligence and administrative talents cannot be questioned—that he has more of the solid good sense, pluck, independence, and nerve of Old Hickory than almost any other man they have ever seen—that he is the very man for a new ad-ministration, and a bold, straightforward, honest and feerless American policy; and that he must and shall be the national American nominee in 1856. They say that it is due to the conservatives of New York-due to our substantial American interests -- due to the mechanics and working men of the Union, and to the peace of the country, that "Live Oak George"

should have the American nomination.

These visiters at Mr. Law's residence also say that it is a great mistake to suppose that because he has become rich from his telents and industry, his mind is of the contracted, money grasping calibre of that of the late John Jacob Astor or the late Stephen Girard. He is, they declare, altogether a different sort of a man-a man of liberal sentiments, enlarged ideas, and conversant, to a most extraordinary extent, with the politicians and politics of the last twenty years; that his perceptions of the merits and peculiar qualities of other men are wonderfully quick and accurate; and that just such a man is wanted to fill correctly the thirty thousand offices of the federal government. Concluding, then, that "Live Oak George" is the inevitable nominee of the American party, we pass next to the great Northern Holy Anti-Slavery Alliance.

Here, from the pressure of these recent events, W. H. Seward, as the champion of his party, comes into the same bold relief as Henry A. Wise and "Live Oak George." His party is a mixed commission of all the odds and ends of the anti-slavery agitation, and all the isms and beresies of the North. Last fall, upon the basis of the Nebraska bill, a deliberate attempt was made to fuse the people of all parties opposed to that measure in a great Seward organization, to be called the republican party. But, from the powerful diversion of the new American party in a more conservative direction, this seditious Seward movement of last September was a failure. Since his re-election to the Senate, however, and since the Virginia election and the late Philadelphia Conneil, a new impulse has been given to the Seward programme. That curious Know Something anti-slavery gathering at Cleveland, upon the heels of the Philadelphia Council, particularly warns us that Seward is the anti-slavery favorite. They did not nominate him at Cleveland-the time had not yet come for that : but they clearly indicated their first choice to be our cunning and active arch-agitator. And why not? He is a man of some learning, of great experience as a political schemer, and with the prestige of a certain sort of populariw among his followers, which scarcely any other man of the gang could command. Seward, then, will be their man, and Wilson of Massachusetts, or Chase of Ohio, or Hale of New Hampshire, will probably be his second on the ticket

Such are the disclosures of the events of the last six weeks. We are to have three great parties in the field in 1856, and triangular fight of the most violent ch. racter, on all sides, between these three candidates. These candidates, we undertake to say, are also clearly indicated; and all their conventions or councils from this time henceforward to a positive nomination for 1856, respectively, by these three parties, will result in placing definitely before the people these three aforesaid men for the honors and the spoils of the succession. Let our readers, then, of all sections, and of all parties, pre pare to make up their minds for a choice in 1856 between Henry A. Wise as the democratic candidate. George Law as the American candidate, and W. H. Seward as the caudidate of the anti-slavery holy alliance. In drawing our horoscope of recent events, such are the signs of the times. From the facts before us, and the movements sround us, nothing in the future seems to us to stand out in bolder relief. Who is for Wise? who for Seward? and who for "Live Oak George?"

THE DEPRESSION IN NEWSPAPER PROPERTY. -We understand that the depression in the circulation of our city newspapers, to which we alluded a short time since, still continues, and that without any prospect of relief. Last month one of our Wall street cotemporaries. the Courier and Enquirer, reduced its size four inches, which is equivalent to a dollar in the ream, or a saving in its circulation of ten dollars a day, sixty dollars a week, or three thousand dollars a year. It will be recoilected that most of our cotemporaries, such as the Times, the Tribune, and the Journal of Com merce, had previously curtailed their size from one to two, three, and four inches. During all this process of curtailment, we are happy to say that the prosperity, as well as the size of the HERALD, has continued undiminished. During the last twelve months, our business, both as regards circulation and advertisements, has been greater than it ever was at any previous period. This fact shows conclusively that the management of the HERALD has secured, and will continue to secure, the approval and pa-

Organization of the Ante-Fanatics. Anumber of delegates from various societies organized throughout the State for the purpose of opposing the Prehibitory law, assembled at Albany on the 19th inst. to form a State orpanization. The prospect is, that they will organize a powerful and united body. The liquer dealers may be weak in the interior, but the interests they control in the large cities are quite important enough to give to any party which they lead a preponderance over a more sectarian faction. In New York, Albany, Troy. Buffalo, and the other important cities, they will constitute a majority of the voters. And it is almost certain, as there will be three parties in the field this fall, that the balance of power will rest with them.

At the same time we notice a meeting called

by sundry persons for the purpose of taking measures to enforce the Prohibitory law. This, it must be confessed, is at least a very singular proceeding. The people of this State have several officers of various authority and designs ion whose sole or special business it is to see that the laws are executed. Have these officers abdicated? Have they declined to perform their functions? Have they asked for the posse comitatus? Nothing of the kind Oa the contrary, from the Mayor down to the last policeman, everybody pretends to be desirous of doing his duty. The Mayor says he will ex-ecute the law so far as his legal advisors coun-sel him. Not an officer of the executive has expressed either unwillingness or inability to carry out the law. Whence, then, the interference of these people in a matter specially delegated by the citizens of this State to officers who are paid foy doing it? What if they take it into their heads to see to the excution of other laws, to institute prosecutions right and left against this or that man, whom they choose to consider an offender against the laws? We should be in a pretty state of confusion before they had goue far; and as to the District Attorney and Attorney General, their vocation would be gone.

But if they were half a million instead of half a dozen mischievous busybodies, the law would none the less be nullified. It is perfectly amazirg to think that in the middle of the nineteenth century, people so intelligent as the Legislature of New York should need to be told that a large city like New York cannot be governed by the same rule as a country village. They seem never to have perceived that in the village there is but one grogshop or perhaps two, and half a dozen topers at most, whom every one knows, and whom it is easy to watch : whereas in a city like New York, it would be easier for the moderate drinkers to keep watch over the testotallers than the latter over them. An army of detectives would not bring to light all the quiet tippling in this city. All the spies the Carson League could hire-even if twice the forty thousand dollars it asks for were paid into its chest-would not answer the purpose. And at this moment, when the Liquor law is to go into effect in a fortnight, there is not a bouseholder who entertains the smallest fear of being able to recruit his cellar as

Excessive drinking is bad, unquestionably: and we must prevent it if we can: but we can no more attain that end by a prohibitory law than we could check the growth of infidelity by reviving the Inquisition, or destroy the passions of human nature by laying a fine on anger or deceit. Lies are a great source of crime. Save crimes of violence, almost all crimes resolve themselves at bottom into a lie; and it would be an unparalleled blessing if we could get rid of lying. Yet should we gain anything by making a law against lying? We have tried the experiment in one or two similar cases, and know what fruit it has borne. We have made laws against disorder!v houses, and year by year they increase on our hands. We have made laws against lottery offices and gambling houses, yet no one is ever at a loss to find a ticket for a lottery, or a table of fare or brag. We have laid the heaviest penalties on seduction and adultery - are we any the more virtuous in consequence? Let him who doubts read history. There can be little question but the most strait-laced communities have been those where sin has flourished the most vigorously; and beyond a doubt it is, according to the unmistakable verdict of experience, that though the severities of the law may in some few countries operate to restrain certain crimes, there never was a law yet in any country opposed to the gen us and wishes of the people which attained its object. Gregorovius in his book on Corsica, laments elequently that notwithstanding the severity of the French laws, it has been found impossible to check the vendetta; because it was of the nature of Corsicaus to kill each other. Just in the same way, the Liquor law and others which are intended to put down practices which are in our-nature, will fail, and the quieter the failure is the better it will be for

THE SILLY KNOW NOTHING EDITOR AT WASH-INGTON -The Know Nothing newspaper at Wash ington, conducted by Vespasian Ellis, has for some time past exhibited increasing symptoms of progressive folly and imbecility, until at length his unhappy state of mind calls for the speedy action of the proprietors of the journal in question, in order to save it from bankruptey and the party from public ridicule. It was a very unfortunate thing that this man Ellis had the management of this Washington organ during the late Virginia canvass. His lack of ordinary sagacity, and his abounding credetty, contributed largely not only to the defeat of the Know Nothings, but to the most extravagant betting on their part, and the loss of immense sums of money from a toolish confidence in the boastings and estimates of this unfortunate prophet. He deceived himself, he betrayed his friends; and the only excuse for him is that he and they lost their reason and their money together. We cannot mend the matter, but we do say that the frame of mind into which this disastrous Virginia election and the late Philadelphia Council have thrown this unlucky man Etlis. call for his speedy removal from the editorial chair of the American Organ, and the substitution in his place of some rational man who has lost neither his money nor his wits in a reckless political gambling speculation.

Since his return to Washington from the late Philadelphia Council, this unhappy man Ellis has betrayed a state of mental aberration strongly suggesting to his friends the expediency of his timely removal to some safe place. His head is all wrong, his nerves are unhinged, and there is danger that if not soon restrained from the excitements of composition, he may hurt himself, or jump off the bridge. Semething terrisions of the Philadelphia Council-something which preys upon his mind, and demands vent, for never before have we seen the editor of any organ at Washington, good luck or bad luck, full pockets or empty pockets, stamp his feet, blaspheme, and tear his hair at such an awful rate as this wretched man Etlis. In a late jeremiad, overflowing with wrath and froth, he gets off the following among other frightful and desperate expletives :- " Prince of political hucksters;" "black mail mercenary;" "weathercock;" "incarnate fiend;" "canes and cowhides;" "malicious slanders;" "splenetic excreecence of humanity;" (what's that ?) "money king;" "hero of the Dry Dock Bank;" "Presidency at public auction;" "purchase presses;" "New York, Albany, Pitteburg, New Orleans manufacture public opinion;" "newspaper scribblers ;" "political hirelings ;" "disgraceful schemes;" "bags of gold." And yet this unfortunate lunatic is not provided with a strait jacket.

There is, however, some method in this mad-

ness. Like Hamlet, Master Ellis " can tell a hawk from a handsaw when the wind is Nor'-Nor'-East." Like some other political backs and party organ grinders, this amiable and pleasant fellow at Washington has a crow to pick with "Live Oak George." It appears that the indignation of the Washington Sentinel, the Albany Atlas, and the New York Evening Post, at the bare idea of naming George Law for the Presidency, may be traced to certain loans of hard cash a ked of Mr. Law in behalf of these journals and their respective Presidential schemes, and which loans, for reasons best known to himself, Mr. Law declined to make. We understand that the bland, high-toned, patriotic, and disinterested Vespasian Ellis belongs to this list. Some years ago, on his return from South America, he came upon "Live Oak George" with a splendid scheme for a mighty speculationbeing nothing more nor less than the establishment of a line of steamers to run upon the great river Oronoco. Ellis applied to Law for a good stiff subscription to the stock in this enterprise. With Law's name, and cash to back it, there was "no such word as fait." But being a practical man, "Live Oak George? had no money for the Oronoco. He could make better investments nearer home. To be sure. there was a great demand for sarsaparilla in the United States, and large supplies on the Oronoco; but "Live Oak George' thought it would hardly justify a line of steamers, and so the project of Ellis fell through. How, then, could Ellis be expected to second the nomination of "Live Oak George" for the Presidency, after refusing this proffered partnership in the sarsaparilla business of the

The fact is that all these "venal politicians" of the Albany Atlas, New York Evening Post, and the Washington Sentinel, and the Know Nothing organ there, are opposed to George Law from the same great fundamental principle-"he had money and they had none." But he had none to lend them. In contrast with these men, the case of Thurlow Weed exhibits him as a man of extraordinary magnanimity and honor.

For the sake of the American cause, it is to be hoped that the Know Nothing proprietors of their organ at Washington will transfer Vespasian Ellis to Kansas, or some other frontier place, where his belligerent propensities may have fell vent among the balf-breeds and "border ruffians;" and that some new and rational editor may be provided in his place. Otherwise, from the juggling game of Ellis with Wilson and Seward, the Know Nothing party will be inevitably swamped in the South.

Women Doctors .- We have received the Medical College of Pennsylvania for the session of 1855-'6. Most of our readers may be aware that this is an institution for the instruction of young ladies in the higher branches of medicine and surgery; that it confers degrees. and sends forth its lady stadents into the world with the title of M. D., and the right, as Moliere says, of

Conpandi, talllandi, purgandi, Et occidenci per totam terram

We notice that at the last session, thirty five ladies registered their names as students, and that greater facilities still are about to be extended to those who will study this coming

There can be no question but women were intended by their Creator to be nurses. They are better adapted for it than men. They suffer less when they watch; are more patient and gentler; understand a thousand things which the rougher sex do not. It is also clear that women are naturally adapted for the office of midwives; and nothing appears to be wanting that they should exclude the accoucheur altogether but a sufficient knowledge of the business. It is likewise obvious that all women require to be acquainted with the diseases of children. In so far, therefore, as this Pennsylvania college or any other institution of the like nature proposes to teach women to be nurses, mothers and midwives, it deserves to be commended.

But the idea of teaching women the general practice of surgery and medicine, of placing them in a position where they must acquaint themselves with all the diseases of loathsome humanity, and may be called upon to tend them, is equally destructive of their modesty, and injurious to the science of medicine.

NEWSPAPER CONVENTIONS .- We notice that the editors and proprietors of newspapers in several adjacent States are holding conventions. There are some two hundred newspapers published in New York. Why do they not hold a convention?

Marine Affairs.

The Washington and Emesson Seen Again.—Captain Messon, of ship Irene, from Liverpool, reports 17th inst., lat. 40 40, long. 68 25, saw stoamship Ericason, hence for Havre; same time saw steamer Washington, hence for Bremen—the latter fifteen miles ahead, both having left New York same time. Captain Robinson, of ship R. Re New York same time. Captain Robinson, of anp R. Ro-binson, who reported seeing them at the same time, gave the W. but eight miles the advantage, as stated yeaterday; and Captain Guptie, of brig Frances Jane, reported her but two miles ahead on the 18th.

The Hon. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee. WASHINGTON, June 20, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In your report of the proceedings of the American or Know Nothing meeting, which took place night before last in the Park of your city, I am represented as having teen one of the speakers, and my supposed remarks are

given at length.

I beg to inform you that I was not in New York at the time of that meeting, and I wholly disclaim the sentiments of the speech attributed to me. Moreover, I am not no s, and never have been, a member of the Know Nothing or American party; nor have I swer participated in any of their movements, secret or open, private or

political

The publication of this brief no'e will serve to correct
the error into which your resporters have failen.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

B'som Washington.

MEFFOR OF MAJOR DONALSON'S PARE SPEECH—
SOULE'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT—ENOW
NOTHINGT-M IN THE DASHET, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1885.

The speech of Major Bose-son, which appeared in the
Haralo, created great consternation in Cabinet council;
and it was finally agreed in cognell that Marcy should
write an article for the "big" organ, and Cushing one
for the "little" organ. Cushing's was to appear to day,
and Marcy's to morrow; to both of which Major Boodson was to be completely stuthilated.

The Presisent cent for ar. Coule on his mrival, and

The Frest sent for air. coule on his arrival, and tried to discusse him from partishing his book; "For," and Mr. Pierce, "If you publish it, my chaucts for the succession are cuined." He informed Mr. Pierce that the manuscript sas resoy for the press, and it was tou-

possible to suspend its publication now.

I was informed this evening that some sharp words ad passed between a member of Congress from Virginia

and the Secretary of the Freasury.

Considerable excitement prevails in the Cabinet to day, wirg to another member of the Cabinet being suspe-

HE RUSSIAN MINISTER S OPINION OF THE WAR NEWS - GEN. GADEDEN IN TROUBLE-THE KINNEY EXPE-DITION-ADDITIONAL FROM FORT LARAMIE.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1855.
The Russian Minister laughs heartfly, with his triends ever what he regards exaggerated accounts from the seat of war, saying that the people of England and France required the manufacture of victories to satisfy their clamors. As to the reported number of vessels destroyed in the cea of Azoff, he remarks that it far surpasses sig that the Russians ever had there.

Private and reliable accounts represent Mr. Gadsden

our Minister to Mexico, in bad odor with the Mexican government, it regarding him as the nucleus around which gather the revolutionists of that country. It will not be surprising if Mexico shall refuse to have matic relations with him, as complaints of him have been made to our state Department.

It is ascertained that Consul Fabens and Fietcher

Webster's business here is to get the Treasury department to give a clearance issue to Kinney's vessel, de-tained at New Yora by the federal authorities. The order will probably be obtained to-day.

The Star of this evening publishes a letter from Lara-

mie, which was brought by the same express rider to whom was attributed the report of the capture of the fort. The letter is dated on the 8th of May, and reports a large number of Indians about, but intimates no fears for the safety of the fort.

The Bids for the Canal Loan of \$1,250,000. ALBANY, June 21, 18:5. The bids for the canal loan to-day ranged from \$100

to \$119 67, and amounted in the aggregate to \$7.651,-000. The entire loan was awarded to John Thompson, of New York, under the following bid: "John Thompson \$1,250,000 or none, at \$118 78," that bid realising the State some hundreds of dollars more than those abo his, and the balance to be given to him under his bid at \$118 42. Th following is a list of the unsuccessf

Commercial Bank, Albany		118.02 a 119.0
E. E. Kendrick, Albany		117.52 a 119.1
Hamilton Bank		118.27 a 119.6
John Buell, Troy	30,000	117.50 a 119.5
Isase Townsend, Albany	75,000	117.43 a 116.0
W. Wathen & Co., "	15,000	117.30 a 118.6
John Sill,		117 06 a 118.7
	30,000	118:90 a
	50,000	118.03 a 118.2
P. Jones, Albany	30 000	115 50 6
I A Prope Trees	80,000	117 61 4
J. A. Stone, Troy J. M. Lovett, Albany	50,000	117.77 . 118.1
Cuba Bank	50,000	117 28 a 118.3
H. H. Martin, Albany	350,000	1121 116.0
J. F. Batchelder, Albany	25,000	117.57 a 118.5 118.30 a 118.7
Atlantic Bank, New York	40,000	114.00 a 116.7
Wyeming County Bank	10,000	114,00 a 55.0
Bank of Fishkill	15,000	111,50 a 118 0
C. R Richards, Troy	270,000	116,51 a 118.0
W. B. Douglass, New York	80,000	117.04 a 117.8
S. Van Deuser	200,000	115.51 a 117.2
Buffalo City Bank	30,000	113 00 a 115.2
Bank of Rawling	10.000	118.26 a -
Bank of Rawling	250.000	118 45 a
J. B. Plumb	250,000	117.43 a 118.0
J. B. Plumb Ocean Bank, New York	250,000 40,000	113 50 a 115.2
A J. Rich, Buffalo	11.000	116.95 a 117.0
C. R Gancon	8,000	116.97 a
White's Hank	16,000	116.76 a 117.0
Williamsburg City Rawl	10,000	116.40 a 116.6
tate Bank, Troy	40,000	115 21 a 116,2
C. L. Dieech, Weedsport.	30,000	117 60 a 117.0
Oswegatchie Bank	25,000	117.56 a 117.6
Bank of Canadaigua. Merchants Bank, Poughkeepsie	85,000	116,00 a 163.10
Merchants Bank, Poughkeepsie	65,000	116.01
Farm ra' Bank, Trov.	115,000	114 30 a 117.6
P. Wells, Troy. Oriental Bank, New York	15,000	117.76 a 118.5
Oriental Bank, New York	15,000	113.00 a 113 50
A. A. Ferris, Bath	50,000	109.00 a 110.00
R B Proys	600,000	118.51 a 118.77
Eliman Bros	25,000	113.07 a
Central Bass, Brooklyn	25,000	118.31 a 119.00
Charles Cook	15,600	115.87 . 116.0
Charles Cook	50,000	118.40 a 119.10
G. W. Cuyler	45,000	117.61 a 118.4
J. B. Williams, Ithica	5,000	115.50 a
J. J. Palmer, New York	15,000	116 50 a 117.5
Cemmann & Co., New York	100,000	118.08 . 118.06
R. H. King, Albany	200,000	117 35 . 118.26
Oneica Valley Bank	750,000	117 31 . 118 24
	10,600	118.83 a 114.84
Wm Allen Auburn	260,000	117.33 a 117 93
I. J. Sparrow	55,000	116.05 a 118.92
	130,000	117.51 a 118.92 118.51 a 119.45
H. J. Miner	5,000	113.03
	0,000	A40.00 B

Semi-Annual Meeting of the New York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, June 21, 1855. At the semi-annual meeting of the New York State Temperance Society, held in this city to day, the President, R. C. Delavan, tendered his resignation, to take effect next January.

Resolutions were adopted, taking strong grounds in favor of a rigid enforcement of the prohibi recommending a world's convention at some future day, and approving the course of Mayer Dow at Port-

land.

A resolution recommending a nominating temperance convention in August, was, after a long debate, laid on the table. A resolution recommending the Carson League to the State, was also tabled. A Finance Committee of five was appointed.

This evening Gerrit Smith addressed the society upon two of his resolutions, adopted during the afternoon session

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 21, 1855.

A Democratic State Convention, to nomicate candidates for State officers, was held here to-day. The delegations were full, and much enthusiasm was exhibited. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Hubbard, Hon. George J. Shepley, and others, whose remarks were generally denunciatory of the Know Nothings and the vindictive features of the Maine law.

Judge Wells, Portland, received the nomination for Governor, getting 499 votes; scattering, 11.

The Attorney-Generalship of Louisia

New ORLEANS, June 19, 1855.

Among the nominations made at the Democratic State Convention is that of E. W. Moise for Attorney General of the State. Mr. Moise recently resigned the office of United States District Attorney, on account of the slight esst upon him by the government in the matter of Post

Defeat of the Prohibitory Liquor Law in Illi-

CHICAGO, III., June 21, 1855. The election returns from all the counties in the State are now received, and show a majority of 14,060 against the Prohibitory Liquor law. The total vote was 167,836 the largest vote ever polled in the State. The official returns will probably vary these figures somewhat.

The Boston Appealed Liquor Cases.

Bosron, June 21, 1855.
In the Municipal Court this morning, Judge Hoar presiding, the trial of the appealed liquor cases from the police court was commenced. The cases include these of quite a number of the leading dealers in the city. The first case was that of Lewis Rice, landlord of the American House. He was defended by Charles B. Gootrich and Sidney Bartlett, eminent lawyers, and they contested every inch of ground. The case was finally postponed until the July term of the Court.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19, 1855. New ORLEANS, June 19, 1805.

The Meamahip black Warrior has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 16th inst.; but the news is wholly unimportant.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29, 1855. A letter from Mexico, of the 5th inst., says that Santa Arms encountered Comonfort at Aris on the 29th nit., and that he was defeated and driven back to Morelia.